

- (i) chlorinated solvents - 660 gallons/yr;
- (ii) all other solvents - 1500 gallons/yr.

(5) The following conditions apply only to conveyORIZED degreasers.

- (A) The inlet and outlet openings shall be closed at all times except when processing work through the degreaser.
- (B) The unit shall be equipped with a properly sized refrigerated chiller which has a volatile organic compound removal efficiency of at least 85%, or the unit shall have a freeboard ratio (the distance from top of the vapor level to the top edge of the degreasing tank divided by the degreaser width) equal to or greater than 0.75.
- (C) A drying tunnel or other means of control shall be used to limit liquid or vapor carry-out.
- (D) Entrances and exits to the degreaser shall be designed to silhouette work loads.
- (E) Exhaust ventilation for the unit shall operate between 50 and 65 cfm per square foot of degreaser opening unless this conflicts with OSHA requirements. Ventilation fans or other sources of air agitation shall not be operated near the degreaser openings.
- (F) The exhaust stacks shall discharge vertically with no restrictions or obstructions to flow. The stack height shall extend at least 1.5 times the building height as measured from ground level.
- (G) Total solvent makeup (gross usage minus waste disposal) shall not exceed the following:
 - (i) chlorinated solvents - 660 gallons/yr;
 - (ii) all other solvents - 1,500 gallons/yr.

Adopted October 10, 2001

Effective November 1, 2001

SUBCHAPTER U : TANKS, STORAGE, AND LOADING

§106.471. Storage or Holding of Dry Natural Gas.

Equipment used exclusively to store or hold dry natural gas is permitted by rule.

Adopted August 9, 2000

Effective September 4, 2000

§106.472. Organic and Inorganic Liquid Loading and Unloading.

Liquid loading or unloading equipment for railcars, tank trucks, or drums; storage containers, reservoirs, tanks; and change of service of material loaded, unloaded, or stored is permitted by rule, provided that no visible emissions result and the chemicals loaded, unloaded, or stored are limited to:

- (1) the following list: asphalt, resins, soaps, lube oils, fuel oils, waxes, polymers, detergents, lube oil additives, kerosene, wax emulsions, vegetable oils, greases, animal fats, and diesel fuels;
- (2) water or wastewater;
- (3) aqueous salt solutions;
- (4) aqueous caustic solutions, except ammonia solutions;
- (5) inorganic acids except oleum, hydrofluoric, and hydrochloric acids;
- (6) aqueous ammonia solutions if vented through a water scrubber;
- (7) hydrochloric acid if vented through a water scrubber;
- (8) acetic acid if vented through a water scrubber;
- (9) organic liquids having an initial boiling point of 300 degrees Fahrenheit or greater. Facilities loading, unloading, or storing butyric acid, isobutyric acid, methacrylic acid, mercaptans, croton oil, 2-methyl styrene, or any other compound with an initial boiling point of 300 degrees Fahrenheit or greater listed in 40 Code of Federal Regulations 261.

106.427 (9)

Aniline has a boiling point of 363 deg F

Aniline is on 40 CFR Reg 261 Appendix VII

Tank 80-19 is greater than 525 feet from the nearest off-site receptor which is west of ITC main office.

Appendix VIII shall be located at least 500 feet from any recreational area or residence or other structure not occupied or used solely by the owner of the facility or the owner of the property upon which the facility is located.

Adopted August 9, 2000

Effective September 4, 2000

§106.473. Organic Liquid Loading and Unloading.

Organic liquids loading or unloading equipment for railcars, tank trucks, or drums; and storage containers, tanks, or change of service of the material loaded, unloaded, or stored is permitted by rule, provided that all of the following conditions of this section are met.

- (1) Uncontrolled emissions calculated using the version of AP-42 in effect at the time are less than 25 tons per year of organic compounds or of any other air contaminant.
- (2) The loading rate of the facilities does not exceed 20,000 gallons per day averaged over any consecutive 30-day period.
- (3) The capacity of any tank does not exceed 25,000 gallons, except that tanks having a capacity of less than 40,000 gallons may be used to store sweet crude oil, sweet natural gas condensate, gasoline, and petroleum fuels.
- (4) The facilities are used exclusively for the loading, unloading, or storage of:
 - (A) organic liquids normally used as solvents, diluents, thinners, inks, colorants, paints, lacquers, enamels, varnishes, liquid resins, or other surface coatings;
 - (B) petroleum, petroleum fuels, other motor vehicle fuels, and natural gas liquids, none of which have a true vapor pressure of 11.0 pounds per square inch, absolute, or greater at maximum temperature of use;
- (5) The facilities will meet any applicable requirements of Chapter 115 of this title (relating to Control of Air Pollution from Volatile Organic Compounds);
- (6) Facilities used for the loading, unloading, or storage of any compound listed in 40 Code of Federal Regulations 261, Appendix VIII are not permitted by rule under this section.

Adopted August 9, 2000

Effective September 4, 2000

§106.474. Hydrochloric Acid Storage.

Hydrochloric acid storage tanks used exclusively for the storage of hydrochloric acid with an acid strength of 38% by weight or less are permitted by rule. If an acid more concentrated than 20% by weight is stored, the tank vent must be controlled to reduce emissions by at least 99%.

Adopted August 9, 2000

Effective September 4, 2000

§106.475. Pressurized Tanks or Tanks Vented to a Firebox.

Any vessel storing carbon compounds composed only of carbon, hydrogen, or oxygen is permitted by rule, provided that the vessel vent is directed to an incinerator, boiler, or other firebox having a stationary flue or a waste gas flare system that will operate with no visible emissions except as provided by Chapter 101 of this title (relating to General Air Quality Rules) for periods of maintenance or operational upset. However, vessels not exceeding 100 barrels capacity and storing only liquid petroleum gas may have the safety relief valve vent directly to the atmosphere. Also, any tank having a capacity not to exceed 1,000 gallons and storing only commercial odorants used to odorize petroleum gases may have the safety relief valve vent directly to the atmosphere.

Adopted August 9, 2000

Effective September 4, 2000

§106.476. Pressurized Tanks or Tanks Vented to Control.

Any tank or other container storing carbon compounds is permitted by rule, provided that the tank or container pressure is sufficient at all times to prevent vapor or gas loss to the atmosphere

Tank working loss based on 10,000 bbls
throughput

Working Loss

$$LW = 0.001 \times MW \times VP \times Q$$

$$MW = 93.13$$

$$VP = 0.007 @ 70$$

$$Q = 10,000 \text{ bbls}$$

$$LW = 6.52 \text{ LB}$$

$$= 0.0033 \text{ tons}$$

Increase

bbls/yr	ton/yr
10,000	0.0033
20,000	0.007
30,000	0.01
40,000	0.013
100,000	0.033